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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

EFFECT OF VERTICAL POSITION OF THE WING ON THE AERODYNAMIC

CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE WING-BODY COMBINATIONS

By John C. Heitmeyer

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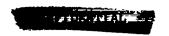
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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

EFFECT OF VERTICAL POSITION OF THE WING ON THE AERODYNAMIC

CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE WING-BODY COMBINATIONS

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SUMMARY

Results are presented of an experimental investigation of three plane wings in combination with a body such that the models were representative of low- and high-wing arrangements. The three wings, having 3-percent-thick sections and of aspect ratio 3, had the following plan forms: a tapered unswept plan form, a tapered 450 swept-back plan form, and a triangular plan form. The lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of each configuration were obtained for a range of Mach numbers from 0.61 to 0.91 and from 1.20 to 1.90. The results were obtained at constant Reynolds numbers per foot of 2.57 million and 4.00 million at all Mach numbers except 1.90. At this Mach number, data were obtained only at a Reynolds number per foot of 2.57 million. The results of this investigation at a Reynolds number per foot of 4.00 million are compared with results of tests of the same wings mounted in a midwing position on a body of revolution of the same axial distribution of crosssection area as the body employed in the present report. Results of the investigation show that only the drag characteristics were significantly affected by a change in the vertical location of the wing, the minimum drag coefficients of the midwing configurations being less than those of the respective high- and low-wing configurations. In general, the maximum lift-drag ratios of the low-wing configurations were less than either the midwing or high-wing configuration.

INTRODUCTION

The wealth of experimental data available concerned with the effect of the vertical position of the wing on the aerodynamic characteristics of wing-body combinations (hereinafter referred to as configurations) has been obtained, in general, at low subsonic Mach numbers with configurations employing relatively thick, high-aspect-ratio wings (e.g., ref. 1). To provide some experimental data of the effect of vertical position of the





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wing span

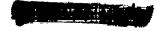


wing on the aerodynamic characteristics of airplane-like wing-body configurations employing thin, low-aspect-ratio wings at high subsonic and supersonic speeds, an investigation of three plane wings in such combinations with a body as to represent low- and high-wing arrangements was undertaken. The wings were all 3 percent thick. The plan forms of the three wings included a tapered unswept plan form of aspect ratio 3.1, a tapered swept-back plan form of aspect ratio 3, and a triangular plan form of aspect ratio 3.

The results of tests of each wing in the midwing position have been published in references 2, 3, and 4. These results, together with the present experimental data, are compared to determine the effect of vertical displacement of the wing on the lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of the combination.

NOTATION

-	(p/5 osgr.
ē	mean aerodynamic chord, $\frac{\int_0^{b/2} c^2 dy}{\int_0^{b/2} c dy}$
С	local wing chord
c_{D}	drag coefficient, drag/qS
$c_{\mathtt{L}}$	lift coefficient, lift/qS
C _m	pitching-moment coefficient about a horizontal axis through the point on the body axis at the body station corresponding to the quarter point of the mean aerodynamic chord, pitching moment/qsc (See fig. 1.)
L/D	lift-drag ratio
(L/D) _{max}	maximum lift-drag ratio
M	Mach number
q	free-stream dynamic pressure
R	Reynolds number based on mean aerodynamic chord
S	total wing area including area formed by extending the leading edge and trailing edge to the plane of symmetry





y distance perpendicular to plane of symmetry $dC_L/d\alpha \qquad \text{slope of the lift curve measured at zero lift, per deg} \\ dC_m/dC_L \qquad \text{slope of the pitching-moment curve measured at zero lift} \\ \alpha \qquad \qquad \text{angle of attack of the body axis, deg}$

APPARATUS

Wind Tunnel and Balance

The data of the present report were obtained in the Ames 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel. In this wind tunnel, the Mach number can be varied continuously and the stagnation pressure regulated to maintain a given test Reynolds number. The quantity of water vapor present in the tunnel air was small enough to prevent formation of condensation shocks at all supersonic Mach numbers. Further information about this wind tunnel is presented in reference 5.

The models were sting-mounted in the wind tunnel, the diameter of the straight sting being about 93 percent of the diameter of the body base. The model support permitted tests through an angle-of-attack range from -17° to 17° in a horizontal plane. The 4-inch-diameter, four-component, strain-gage balance described in reference 6 was enclosed within the body of each model and was used to measure the aerodynamic forces and moments.

Model

Plan views of each model, a typical front view, and certain model dimensions are given in figure 1. A photograph of the swept-back-wing model is shown in figure 2. This swept-back wing and the unswept and triangular wings of the present investigation are the same wings that were used in the tests reported in references 2, 3, and 4. A summary of the important geometric characteristics of each model is presented in table I.

To facilitate the mounting of the wings in the off-center-line position, it was necessary to modify the circular cross section of the body of revolution used in references 2, 3, and 4. The cross sections of the body of the present report (fig. 3) were derived in a manner so as to obtain a related shape having the same cross-sectional area as the sections of the body of revolution. The noncircular cross sections of



the modified body were made up of four parabolic arcs. Figure 3 shows a typical section and indicates the control points and tangents to the sections which are necessary for the construction of the arcs. Included in figure 3 is a table which lists the location of the control points and the angle of the tangents to the section for the different cross sections at the various body stations.

A fillet which consisted of concentric radii was used to fair the upper surface of the wing to the modified body. The type of fillet can be seen from figure 4 which presents three cross sections of the triangular-wing model. It should be mentioned here that the models of references 2, 3, and 4 (the midwing configurations) employed no fillets at the wing-body juncture.

The wings of each model were solid steel. The body, with the exception of an aluminum nose section, was also solid steel. A tin-bismuth alloy was used to form the required fillets between the wing and body. All exposed model surfaces were polished smooth.

TESTS AND PROCEDURE

Range of Test Variables

The lift, drag, and pitching moment of each model were investigated for a range of Mach numbers from 0.61 to 0.91 and from 1.20 to 1.90. The data of each model were obtained at constant Reynolds numbers per foot of 2.57 million and 4.00 million for all Mach numbers except 1.90. At this Mach number, wind-tunnel power limited the test Reynolds number per foot to 2.57 million.

The model support permitted tests to a maximum angle of 17° in the horizontal plane. By testing through the angle range from -17° to 17°, the aerodynamic characteristics of a given configuration could be studied as both a low- and high-wing arrangement.

Reduction of Data

The test data have been reduced to standard NACA coefficient form. Factors which could affect the accuracy of these results, together with the corrections applied, are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Tunnel-wall interference. - Corrections to the subsonic results for the induced effects of the tunnel walls were made according to the methods





of reference 7. The numerical values of these corrections (which were added to the uncorrected data) for each model were obtained from:

Unswept-wingmodel	Swept-back-wing model	Triangular-wing model
$\Delta \alpha = 0.57 \text{ C}_{L}$	$\Delta \alpha = 0.55 \text{ C}_{L}$	$\Delta \alpha = 0.55 \text{ C}_{L}$
$\Delta C_D = .0100 C_L^2$	$\Delta C_D = .0097 C_L^2$	$\Delta C_{\rm D} = .0097 C_{\rm L}^2$

No corrections were made to the pitching-moment data for this effect.

The effects of constriction of the flow at subsonic speeds by the tunnel walls were taken into account by the method of reference 8. This correction was calculated for conditions at zero angle of attack and was applied throughout the angle-of-attack range. This correction was the same for each model and, at a Mach number of 0.91, amounted to about a 2-percent increase in the Mach number and in the dynamic pressure over that determined from a calibration of the wind tunnel without a model in place.

During the tests at supersonic speeds, the Mach wave originating at the nose of the model did not reflect from the tunnel walls back across the model. No corrections were required, therefore, for tunnel-wall effects.

Support interference.— At subsonic speeds, the effects of support interference on the aerodynamic characteristics of the present models are not known. For these tailless models, it is believed that such effects consisted primarily of a change in the pressure at the base of each model. In an effort to correct at least partially for this support interference, the base pressure was measured and the drag data adjusted to correspond to a base pressure equal to the static pressure of the free stream.

At supersonic speeds, the effects of support interference on a bodysting configuration similar to that of the present model are shown by reference 9 to be confined to a change in base pressure. The previously mentioned adjustment of the drag for base pressure was applied, therefore, at supersonic speeds. It should be noted that the drag coefficients as presented in the present report are, in essence, foredrag coefficients since the base drag is not included.

Effect of Stream Characteristics

Subsonic Mach number calibration. The recent and thorough calibration of the 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel at subsonic speeds indicated a small change from the previous subsonic Mach number calibration.



Both the data of references 2, 3, and 4 presented in this report and the data obtained during the present investigation have been based upon this latest calibration. The magnitude of the change in Mach number and the ratio of the dynamic pressures are as follows:

Mold	Mnew	q_{old}/q_{new}
0.60	0.61	0.974
•70	.71	•980
.80	.81	.982
•90	•91	•987

Axial static-pressure gradient. The recent survey of the air stream in the 6- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel at subsonic speeds also indicates that the static-pressure gradient present in the test section is of sufficient magnitude to affect the drag results. A similar effect at supersonic speeds has been indicated by the results of the survey of reference 5. Therefore, a correction, $C_{\rm Dg}$, was added to the measured drag coefficients at all test Mach numbers to account for the longitudinal buoyancy caused by the axial static-pressure variation. This correction will be the same for each model of the present report since only the effect of the static-pressure variation on the body was considered. The correction for the models of the present report at the various test Mach numbers is as follows:

M	$\frac{\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{D_{\mathbf{g}}}}}{\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{D_{\mathbf{g}}}}}$	M	$\frac{\mathrm{c_{D_g}}}{-}$
0.61	0.0002	1.20	Ō
•71	.0002	1.40	0003
.81	•0003	1.50	•0003
•91	•0005	1.70	.0010
		1.90	•0006

Only the supersonic drag data presented in references 2, 3, and 4 have had the correction applied to them to account for the effect of the longitudinal buoyancy. The subsonic drag coefficients of these investigations have been corrected in the present report to account for this effect. The magnitude of the correction, $C_{\rm Dg}$, at the various test Mach numbers for the models of references 2, 3, and 4 is as follows:

M	$^{ extsf{C}_{ extsf{D}_{ extsf{g}}}}$	<u>M</u>	$^{\rm CD_g}$
0.61	0.0001	1.20	0.0002
•71	•0002	1.40	0
.81	•0002	1.50	.0003
•91	.0007	1.70	•0006
		1.90	•0006





The fact that the models of references 2, 3, and 4 were located 1 inch farther upstream in the test section than the models of the present report accounts for the different values of ${\rm C}_{{\rm D}_{\rm g}}$ at a given Mach number.

Stream inclination and stream curvature. - Results of tests of the swept-back-midwing configuration (ref. 3) and of the triangular-midwing configuration (ref. 4) in both the upright and inverted test positions have indicated that a stream inclination of -0.05° and a stream curvature capable of producing a pitching-moment coefficient of -0.004 at zero lift exists in the tunnel air stream at subsonic speeds. Results of like tests of the present model employing the swept-back wing mounted in an offcenter-line wing position indicate a stream inclination of -0.07° and a stream curvature capable of producing a pitching-moment coefficient of -0.002 at zero lift. No tests were made with the models employing the unswept wing or triangular wing mounted in an off-center-line wing position for the purposes of determining the magnitude of the stream irregularities. As noted above, and as noted in references 2 and 10, the magnitude of these stream irregularities are different for different model configurations. Since no data indicating the magnitude of the irregularities are available for the models with the unswept wing and triangular wing mounted in an off-center-line wing position and since no method for correcting the drag data for the effects of the indicated stream curvature is known, no attempt was made to change the data presented in this report for the effects of stream inclination and stream curvature.

RESULTS

The basic data of the present investigation for the unswept-wing model, the swept-back-wing model, and the triangular-wing model are presented in figures 5, 6, and 7, respectively. In these figures, the variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack, and the variation of drag coefficient, pitching-moment coefficient, and lift-drag ratio with lift coefficient for the various test Mach numbers and Reynolds numbers are presented for each model. A comparison of the aerodynamic characteristics of each wing in combination with the body in a low-, mid-, and high-wing position is presented in figures 8, 9, and 10. The results presented in these figures have been summarized in figures 11, 12, and 13, respectively, to show some important parameters as functions of Mach number. The data of the high-wing configurations were obtained from the negative angle-of-attack data of the low-wing configurations.

The data presented in figures 5 through 10 have been tabulated and are presented in tables II and III.





Effect of Reynolds Number

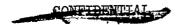
The basic data of figures 5, 6, and 7 indicate that only the drag and pitching-moment characteristics of the unswept-wing configurations and the lift and pitching-moment characteristics of the swept-back-wing configurations were affected by the change in the test Reynolds number. An increase in the minimum drag coefficient of the unswept-low-wing configurations occurred at all test Mach numbers as the Reynolds number increased from 2.4 million to 3.8 million. This effect of a change in Reynolds number on the minimum drag can also be noted in the data of reference 2 for the unswept-midwing configuration and is probably due to the transition point of the boundary layer moving forward on the wing with increasing Reynolds number.

The effect of the change in Reynolds number on the pitching-moment characteristics of the unswept- and the swept-back-wing model was limited to results obtained at subsonic speeds and in particular to results obtained near zero lift. The variation of the pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for each model was nonlinear near zero lift (C_L of -0.1 to +0.1) at a Reynolds number per foot of 2.57 million, the data indicating a forward shift in the position of the center of pressure. This nonlinear variation was not present, however, in the data obtained for each model at a Reynolds number per foot of 4.00 million. Similar effects of Reynolds number upon the variation of pitching moment with lift can readily be seen from the data of references 2 and 3, and are attributed to a combination of boundary-layer and terminal-shock effects upon the chordwise pressure distribution of the biconvex airfoil section. A discussion of this flow phenomenon may be found in reference 11.

The data obtained for the swept-back-low-wing model at Mach numbers of 1.20 and 1.70 indicate a decrease in the value of the lift-curve slope with an increase in Reynolds number from 2.5 million to 3.8 million. The data of the swept-back-midwing model (ref. 3) at a Mach number of 1.70 show the same variation in the value of lift-curve slope with Reynolds number. Although the effect of aeroelastic bending, associated with the larger values of dynamic pressure at the higher Reynolds number, would tend to decrease the lift-curve slope, it is believed that the elastic deformation of the wing is not the principal cause of the variation of lift-curve slope with Reynolds number; therefore, at present the full reason for the decrease in the value of the lift-curve slope is not known.

Effect of Vertical Position of Wing

Unswept-wing configurations. - Examination of the data of figures 8 and 11 indicate that of the characteristics presented, lift, drag, and pitching moment, only the drag was significantly affected by a change in



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the vertical position of the wing. The effect upon the lift and pitching moment was, in general, small and of secondary importance.

The displacement of the unswept wing from the midwing position to either the low- or high-wing position resulted in an increase in the minimum drag coefficient, particularly at supersonic speeds where a difference of 0.0020 is indicated (fig. ll(d)). It is interesting to note that despite the larger value of minimum drag, the unswept-high-wing configuration had a larger maximum lift-drag ratio than the unswept-midwing configuration at all test Mach numbers except 1.50 and 1.90. The results indicate the existence of a favorable wing-body interference effect at angle of attack for the high-wing configuration (figs. ll(c) and ll(d)).

The effect of vertical position of the wing on the lift and pitchingmoment characteristics of the unswept-wing configurations was, as mentioned previously, small. The variations of lift coefficient with angle
of attack and of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for
both the high- and low-wing configurations at subsonic speeds were more
linear near zero lift than those of the midwing configurations. At all
speeds, the midwing configurations had a somewhat smaller value of liftcurve slope at zero lift than either the high- or low-wing configurations.

Swept-back-wing configuration. The data for the swept-back-wing configuration presented in figures 9 and 12 indicate that the drag characteristics were most affected by a change in the vertical position of the wing relative to the body center line. The lift and pitching-moment characteristics were not appreciably affected.

Throughout the range of test Mach numbers, the midwing configuration had a smaller value of minimum drag than either the high- or low-wing configuration. As was the case for the unswept-wing configuration, the differences in minimum drag were more pronounced at the supersonic Mach numbers. The data of figure 9(d) show that the midwing configuration had the larger value of maximum lift-drag ratio throughout the range of test Mach numbers. Calculations indicate that the differences in the maximum lift-drag ratios cannot be attributed entirely to the larger values of minimum drag of the high- and low-wing configurations, thereby indicating that the midwing configurations had a favorable wing-body interference effect at angles of attack.

The variation of lift coefficient with angle of attack and the variation of pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient for the swept-back-wing configuration, as shown in figures 9(a) and 9(b), were practically the same for each vertical position of the wing.

Triangular-wing configuration. - As shown in figures 10 and 13, the lift and pitching-moment characteristics of the triangular-wing



configuration were not appreciably affected by a change in the vertical position of the wing. The results indicate, however, that the minimum drag coefficients of the midwing configuration were slightly smaller, and that the maximum lift-drag ratios of the midwing configuration were larger than those of the high- and low-wing configurations.

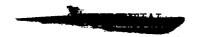
The data presented in figures 8(c), 9(c), and 10(c) show that the minimum drag coefficient of the triangular-wing models was the least affected by a change in the vertical position of the wing. The smaller change indicated for the triangular-wing models is believed to be related to the fact that the wing-body juncture was aerodynamically more efficient, due to the longer root chord, than those of the unswept- and swept-back-wing models.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of a wind-tunnel investigation between the Mach numbers of 0.61 and 0.91, 1.20 and 1.90 of three aspect ratio 3 wings, each mounted in a midwing position on a body of revolution and in a high- and a low-wing position on a modified body of the same axial distribution of cross-sectional area as the body of revolution indicate that:

- l. The variations of lift coefficient with angle of attack and of pitching moment with lift coefficient for each model of a given plan form were not greatly affected by a change in the vertical location of the wing. The displacement of the unswept wing to a high- or a low-wing position eliminated the slight nonlinearity near zero lift present in the lift and pitching-moment data of the midwing models.
- 2. The minimum drag coefficient of the midwing configurations were less than those of the respective high- and low-wing configurations. The minimum drag of the triangular-wing models showed the least change with the different vertical wing positions.
- 3. In general, the maximum lift-drag ratios of the low-wing configurations were somewhat less than those of the midwing or high-wing configurations.

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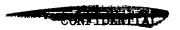


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TABLE I.- GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODELS

Characteristic	Unswept-wing model	Swept-back wing model	Triangular wing model
Aspect Ratio	3.1	3.0	3.0
Taper Ratio	0•39	0.4	0
Airfoil Section (streamwise)	3% thick, biconvex	3% thick, biconvex	naca 0003-63
Dihedral, degrees	o	0	O [.]
Incidence, degrees	0	0	o
Total wing area, S, square feet	2.425	2.425	2.425
Mean aerodynamic chord, č , feet	0•9րդ	0.956	1.199
Distance wing chord plane to body axis, %mean aerodynamic chord	17.5	17.3	13.8





TABLE II.- AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIDWING-BODY COMBINATIONS [Reynolds number per foot, 4.00 million]

	Unswept-wing model																							
н	-	C _L	I		ж		C _L		-	l v	<u> </u>				н	•	~			ж		-		
0.61			90	O _M			<u> </u>	OD	Cm	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	C.T	CD.	CM			OL.	OD.	C ₂	_		C _L	CD.	O _M
0.61	-0.31 68	-0.021 037	0.0078 9077	-0.003	0.71	4.89 -5.98 -7.13	-0-337 123	0.0914	016	0.81	0.63	.068	0.0090 .0093 .0136	0.003 .007	1.20	-1.78 -3.93 40	-0.381 477	0.0470 .0551 .0158	0.048 .055	1.50	6.85	.392	0.0472 .0512	-0.054 064
	-1.27 -2.43	080 157	.0083	007		-9.37	529 682	.0714	.016 .078	l	2.51 5.71	.158 .253 .348	.0215	.018		40 -32 -68	039	-0163	-,002	İ	9.06	.519	.0970	087
	-3.59 -1.73	238 314	.0182	015		-11.42 -9.39	714 698	.1598	.102		6.09	.348	.0329 .0492	.027		1.29 2.48	.043	.01.67 -01.76	005	1.90	29	029	.0109	.003
- 1	-6.98	381 46a	.0386 .0568 .1057	024		.29 1.23 2.46	.009	.0069	.001	0.91	35	025	.0084	005		2.48 3.64 4.77	.276	0236 0334 0464	023		29 -1.13 -2.24	051 098 143	.0115 .0143 .0188	.019
	-9.20 -11.31	690	.14691	•057 •073		9.63	.148 .232	.0132	.010		70 -2-37	047	.0083	008	l	5.90	.362	.0632	015		-3.50 -3.56	143 190	.02721	.089
	.29 .60	.009	.0082	0.002		4.79 5.93	.31B	0303	.020		-2.65 -3.88	204 324 187	02.53	024		7.04	-545	.0842	071		44.44	237	.0331 .0431 .0668	.037 .047
1	2.40	.054 .138	.0086	.005		7.07	.479 .626	.0615 .1063	.016 006		-2.15 -6.41	612	.0530	.027 .087	1.50	33 67	020	.0127 .0130	.003		-0.56 -10.67	372	.0985	.073
	3.56	.208	.0278	.012		13.42	.677 .706	.1458 .1818	046	1	-2.65 -31	204	.0138	023 .002		-1.26	074	.0192	.032		-5.41 89	237 017	.0329	.091 .047
	5.83	.371	.03981	.019 .018		17.50	.712 .740	.2013 .2532	078 084		-66	.037 .063	.0094 .0107	.005 .009		-3.53 -5.76 -5.86	273	.0265	.035		.27	.000	.0107	003
	9.19	.597 .677	.0556 .0988	002	0.81		025	.0061	004		1.33 2.60	. 185	.0139	019		2.76	- 340 - 403	.0358 .0481 .0626	055		1.11 2.23	.042 .090	0115	007
	13.33	.7001	.1773 2110	069 081	J	35 68	- 041 - 089	.0083	006	1	3.88 5.08 6.33	300 334	.0237 .0420 .0684	009	1		- ,38 341	-1003	.100		3.29	:135	.0188	~-006
- 1	17.36	.713 .731	2465	086		-1.33 -2.54	178 277	0135	022		7-53	.570 .670	0957	039		-5.76 35	- 024	.0195 .0127	.000	ĺ	3.29 3.36 5.41	.227	.0250 .0329 .0425	-035
0.71	-0.34	023	.0082	003 004	,	-3.73 -1.94 -6.18	374	.0358 .0626	021	1.20	- 38 - 72 -1.32 -2.50 -3.65	034	.0153 .0157	.004 700	. 1	.30 .63 1.24	.031	0131	005		8.56 10.67	. 36 . 36	.0670	- 011 - 009
1	-1.21	084	0089	008		-6.16 -34	022	.0613	018		-1.32	059 105 205	.0169	012		2.391	.133	0191	022		12.78 14.89	.546 .639	1373	106
1	-2.50 -3.68	- 256	.0208	017		.29	.010	.0088	-001		-3.65	293	-0337	.036		3.52 4.63	.201 .266	.0354	033 043		16.99	720	2374	115
.61	-0.60 -1.17		0.0087	-0.001	0.81	-1.80	-0.095	0.0098	0.002	0.91	⊥.72 -5.68		$\overline{}$	0.03B	1.20	2.18 3.28	0.112	0.0175	-0.026	1.40	6.49 7-52	_	0.0310	-0.081
2.63	-0.60	CL -0.052	0.0067	-0.001	0.81	-1.80	CL	ი.0098	C ₂₀	0.91	a 4.72	C)_	°D 0.0366	С <u>а</u>	1.20	a. 2.18	O.142	o-07.12	C _m -0.026	1.40	6.49	6L 0.380	0.0520	C <u>u</u> -0.061
l	-2.27	155	.0131	·.oo		-2.33 -3.48 -4.63	260	.0206	.010		.56	024	.0082	٥	Į	4.36 5.47	.298	0016	056	1.70		.730		
- 1	-3:38 -4:50	231 312	.0263	.00l		-5.T	-,348 -,431	.0317	.024		2.33	.072 .165	.0089 .0127 .0202	004 012	- 1	6.57	.377 .158	0572	092	1.10	1.09 2.15	063	.0137 .0143 .0169	883
	5.61 20 1.03	391 018	0411	0.01		1.14	.022 .062 .112	.0082	002		3.50 1.67 5.83	.367 .471 .54	0914	038 059	1.40	56 -1.10	045 076	.0149 .0158	.008		3.22	166 219	0218	.033
1	2.22	.056 .127	.0087	001	1	2.26 3.32	. 224	.0120 .0176	010		6.96	, J.	.0667	065	1	-2.19	111	0000	026		-2.35	267 023	.0367	005
	3.33	.200 .281	.0164 .0241	006	ľ	5.71	316 402 474	0103	- 027	1.20	57 -1.12	054	0420	.010 .016	ŀ	-3.27 -4.35 -5.44	270	.0328	059		1.07 2.13	.020	0161	- 020
ļ	2.22 6.67	.357 .433 .561 .668	0353	015 019	. (5.71 6.83 9.04	992	.0563	028	. 1	-2.22	092	.0193	030	- 1	1.08	.026	0150	006 012		3.20 4.28	.207	0202	-032
Ī	8.87	.668	.0501 .0863 .1862	016 015	0.91	66	064	.0089	-001	- 1	-3.31	248 324 405	.0260 .0353 .0478	.060	l	2.16	.059	.0178	- 024		5.70	.272	.0373 .0344 .0436	300
	13-16	-758	.1762	- 019		-1.23 -2.38	109 198	.0150	.005		-5-51 54 1-08	.027	0140	.079 005	j	3.25 4.33 5.42	.190 274	.0226 .0300	- 052		5.34 6.42 6.54	.255 .302	0675	- 064
an	69	058	.0085	•		-3-57	303	.0239	.025		1,00	.000	.u2	02		20.42	.317	-0394	061		- 0.5		.0015	000
										T	riangula	n-Aivē	model.											
к	a	C _L	c _D	C _m	ж	•	C _E	Ср	Cm	М	a	O _L	σ _D	Ou	м	•	C _L	CD	C _m	н	œ	O _L	OD	Car
1.61	-0.57 -1.10	0.018	0.00£3	0.004	0.91	-0.62 -1.15	-0.02	0.0080	0.009	1.20	-0.55 -1.09	0.048	0.0122	0.080	2.40	-0.54 -1.07	-0.040 069	0.0124	0.010 017	1.70	9.5	077	0.0119	0.009
	-2.19	136	.0127	024		-2.27	171 248	.0209	026	ļ	-2.37	151 221	.0171	.098		-2.14	128 186	.0275	032		-0.10	105 149	.0197 .0199 .0060	.036 .036
- 1	-3.27 -3.36 -3.44	260 321	0230	.026		-3.40 -4.51 -3.65	- 328	.0297 .0436	049		-3.24 -3.32 -5.39	290 359	0313	.072 .072		-3.21 -1.28 -5.34	246	.0298	.061		-3.17 -3.23 -3.28	196 242	-0335	.058
1	-53	.022	.0079	001 004]	·55	.026	.0070	012		1.07	.029	.01181	002)	1.06	.023	.0121	006		1.05	.021	0125	003
1	2.15	أوَنَد.	.0102	015	ŀ	2.23	-145	.0114	025		3.22	.127 198	.0209	- 030 - 049	Į	2.12	.053 .113	0218	- 098 043		2.11 3.16	095 111 186	.0146 .0166	023
-	3.24	235	.0204	- 021		4:18	.307	.0269	050	1	4.291	267	0386	- 066	ľ	4.27	.231 .231	.0278	- 057 - 070		4.22	.231	4490	03A 04A
	5.41 6.51 8.67	.300 .365 .475	.0295 .0115	033 038		5.60 6.73 8.18	.383 .460	.0397 .0557 .0809	076	J	5.37 6.44 7.45	338 406	.0512	100		5.32 6.39 8.52	336	.0363 .0462 .0735	083		5.27 6.32 8.42	362	0316 0402 0621	055 066 086
1	10.85	593 699	.0713 .1079 .1548	050		0.10	.220	الربيب	092		(***)	,	الرسا		}	اعر.پ			'/	l				
	13.00	.699	1546	- 056																لبب				

Data presented at Mach number of 1.90 for Reynolds number per foot of 2.77 million.





TABLE III. - AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-WING-BODY COMBINATIONS (a) Reynolds number per foot, 2.57 million

	Unswept-wing model																							
		F -			0 4					i v			G	C _m	×	-	ē <u>.</u>	G _D	C _m	н	-	C.F.	<u>م</u>	C _R
0,61	-0.26	0 <u>r</u>	0 3 0.0078	-0.010	0.71	-2,25	C <u>r</u> -0.151	°0 0-0815	-0.091 C#	0.81	1.13	O.076		0.001	1.90	-2.23	-0.192	0.0231	0.089	1.50	1,08	0.059	0.0856	-0.01
	***************************************	5883355884488883	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	######################################		44444444488488488488	भू ने ने के हैं है	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0-91	THE STREET BESTELSHE	HERBER HERBER	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	දිල්පූද්දීය දිද්දීයිදීම්		ALLENSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	2	.0277 .0386 .0349 .0449 .0450 .0360 .0364 .0365 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366	38688888888888888888888888888888888888	1.90	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	sierisko sere	4885 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	- 022 - 030 - 034 - 044 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05
0.71	1.46 2.27 3.32 5.62 8.61 8.63 8.63 1.75 1.70	1532 48835563 1532 48835563	625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	0.81	8 K% 1-444-1-44	565833384534855 128455		- 88 - 88 - 88 - 88 - 88 - 88 - 88 - 8	1.90	25.56.5174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 2.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.56.50 1.174.22.50.50 1.174.22.50 1.174.20	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	. C.	\$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1-70	和本語の日本作品は「本本語」	684 686 686 686 687 687 687 687 687 687 687	-0149 -0150 -0157 -0157 -0251 -0251 -0351 -0363 -0341 -0149 -0149	14,4,9,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,		-5.25 -6.33 -6.35 -79 1.03 2.65 3.69 2.65 3.69 5.51	486 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888	.050 .062 .083 .083 .083 .083 .083 .083 .083 .083	.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .00
1		-			r					i v		t-ving			н		-		G _k	×	•	-	I	
0.61	0.21	0-010	C ₃ 0.0085	Cm.). 0.61	3.81	C _L	O _D	-0.016	0.91	-3.86	°E.	0.0241	C _R	1.40	12.40	Ct.	C ₂	0.157	1.70		CL -0.195	C ₀	0.042
	TATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	वृद्दश्मवं बन्ना भारत्र अध्यक्ष स्वाध्य वृद्ध है ते कृत्य मुख्य मुख्य क्षा क्षा क्षा मुख्य में क्षा मुख्य में	2000 1	त्रे इंड इंड हो हो हो है के इंड	0.91	######################################	भेषेष्रधानिक में अपने स्थानिक	हैं है	बुब्रुक्तित्व हुन्द्रेश्चर् । इत्यानिक हुन्द्रेश्चर्य । इत्यानिक हुन्द्रेश्चर्य ।	1.20	145. 47.00004481201482154 47.00073160180314 1.00073160180314 1.00073160180314 1.000747760 1.000747160180314 1.000747760 1.000747160180314 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.000747760 1.0007460 1.00074760 1.0007460 1.00074760 1.0007460 1.0007	以	0.000 0.000	रूप स्तित्व के स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक स्टब्स्ट्रिक	1.70	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	्वेह १९६४ त्रिप्रेश्वेष श्रेप्टा १६६६ इ.स. १६६६ १३५५ १५५५ १५५५ १५५५ १५५५ १५५५ १५५५	22	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	1.90	以上的自己企业人工工作的。 17年日中国的工作工作的 20年代,17年日中国的工作工作的企业,17年日中国的工作工作的企业的工作工作的企业的工作工作,17年日中国的工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作	अस्तर्वात्रकं इत्रवर्वन्त्रात्रक्षेत्रक्ष्यत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक	हर्ष्य विश्व के स्थापन के	.048 .072 .052 .053 .053 .053 .054 .054 .054 .054 .054 .054 .054 .054
										•	engu	ler-wir	g model								-			
H	•	G,	c _D	Cat	×	-	CF.	C _B	Cat	W	•	G.	CD	C _M	×	•	C _L	C _B	J.	×	æ	OŁ.	CD	C _R
	\$	**************************************	5.68 5.88 5.48 5.88 5.88 5.88 5.88 5.88 5.8	१९५६ ५५ ५६ ६५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५५ ५	o.A1	4.55 -6.57 -19.66 -14.63 -1.05	\$\$4500 FEBBERS	4 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	54548485555555555555555555555555555555	1.20	**************************************	22 8514888888885514843188	.0957 .0107 .0133 .0159 .0209 .0209 .0207 .0151 .0161 .0218 .0304 .0304 .0308	स्तित्त्र हे हे हे हैं है	1.70	34444444444444444444444444444444444444	1985888 * * 1986 488898	2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	क्षेत्रकेष्ट्रेष्ट्रे स्मिन्द्रेष्ट्रेड्डिस्ट्रेड्ड	1.90	152424 444444444444444444444444444444444	न्त्रहर्भाष्ट्र हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने हर्ने	0.850 0.850	-0.088 -076 -091 -116 -116 -006 -016 -006 -016 -006 -00
- 1	1.00 6.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	HEGE SESSESSE	.0231 .0437 .0130 .1039 .1586 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582 .2582	88888	0.91	1.05 2.26 3.26 4.33 6.33 4.03 4.03 4.03 4.03 4.03 4.03 4.03 4	.038 .070 .150 .229 .035 .035 .035 .036	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	888 888	1.40		018 049 105 163 1819 333 187	.0118 .0129 .0160 .0206 .0276 .0466 .0766	.00% .011 .026 .0%1 .055 .604 .111		799554 79954 7995 7995 7995 7995 7995 79	**************************************	.0876 .1192 .1966 .1963 .0132 .0139 .0159	8 नेन्द्र है ने ने ने ने ने ने ने ने ने ने		2.06 1.05 1.11 6.29 10.29 12.15 14.41 16.48	98 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 1	855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855	- 028 - 032 - 041 - 060 - 076 - 094 - 110 - 124

TABLE III.- AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-WING-BODY

COMBINATIONS - Concluded

(b) Reynolds numbers per foot, 4.00 million

											Unsw	mt-vin	model											
ж	1 0	O _L	G _D	Ca	и	1.	O _L	Op	٠	к	" ec	C _L	C _D	I Can	1 u	1.	l CL	C _D		H m				
.71	-0.378-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	- 306 - 387 - 469 - 619 - 619 - 619 - 619 - 619 - 619	.0086 .0093 .0109 .0109 .0159 .0159 .0261 .0261 .0261 .0269 .0095	000 010 010 020	0.81	-92 -1.2 -2.3 -5.6 -5.8 -5.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7	106 108 1	A .008 A .008 A .008 A .009 A	88013301330133013301330133013301330133013301330033	14582508888888888888888888888888888888888	-1.84 -3.0 -3.8 -6.0 -7.2 -5.1 1.17 2.9 5.7 5.9	1 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -1	3 0.009 9 .011 9 .011 6 .021 6	- O.O	1.20	-3.77 -5.00 .99 1.88 2.44 3.00 3.77	3 -0.3k 86 0	0.02776 0.0276 0.056 0.0097 0.0097 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156 0.0177 0.0156	0 -0.033 004 003 004 003 0	1.50	2.03 3.44.66 5.00 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.22 1	- 376 - 477 - 046 - 069 - 146 - 179 - 213 - 247 - 347 - 047 - 062 - 198 - 161 - 104	. 01.46 . 00.50 . 02.1 . 02.1 . 02.1 . 02.1 . 03.54 . 03.54	
ĸ	·	-	 :	r 	# -:						Swep	-ving s	odel.									•		
.61	0.22	0.011	ი ი.თ89	o <u>s</u> -0.005	0,61	-3.58	OL OLSU	0.0220	Cm .	0.01 H	0.80	CT.	CD	C ₂₂	1.20	-0,31	CI,	CD 0.0150	C ₄	н	*	C _L	CD	Ca
- [:	1977-106 1171-882-78-88-88-99-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-	.04g .079 .130 .160 .201 .229 .277 .759 .567 .759 .032 .032 .049 .047 .139 .139 .263 .263 .263 .263 .263 .263 .263 .263	.0085 .0095 .0195 .0130 .0130 .0130 .0130 .0217 .0260 .0375 .0260 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366 .0366	- 004 - 007 - 007 - 009 - 001 - 009 - 003 - 005 - 005	0.91	21.00.12.15.45.15.05.15.	036 046 046 1166 127 137 147 158 168 177 177 178 188 178 178 178 178 178 17	.0068 .0099 .0140 .0170 .0201 .0205 .0400 .0504 .0508 .0087 .0091 .0297 .0132 .0297	005 005 006 012 017 021 021 025 052 004 001	1.20	1.126.35.1.00 3.00 3	.079 1263 1263 1263 1263 1260 1260 1260 1260 1260 1260 1260 1275 1260 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275	.0098 .0144 .0176 .0222 .0277 .0339 .0496 .0099 .0473 .0216 .0338 .0328	-009 -021 -025 -053 -053 -057 -005 -005 -005 -005 -005 -005 -005	1.10	188944444444444444444444444444444444444	-045 -052 -052 -152 -152 -153 -153 -153 -153 -153 -153 -153 -153	655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655	888	1.70	ಕ್ರುಪ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಭಾಗ್ತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾಗಿತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು	- 329 - 381 - 381 - 381 - 381 - 381 - 382 - 383 - 383	.0335 .0336 .0336 .0146 .0133 .0153 .0216 .0216 .0359 .0559 .0458 .0599 .0458	- 000 - 000
-	<u>a</u>	c _L T	c _D	Ca I	<u> </u>		CL CL	c _D	G _k	I I	Triangu													•
52	1.01	0.066	-+	0.011	0.81	0.51		-		┝─┤		CT CT	GD .	C _E	*	٩	CT CT	ca	G.	H	•	C _L	CB .	C _R
	2.07 3.11 6.33 10.43 10.	.128 .190 .252 .374 .479 .595 .748 .022 .031 .112 .261 .261 .265 .267	.0118 .0167 .0235 .0438 .0725 .1111 .1566	- 08 - 025 - 031 - 043 - 056 - 062 - 065 - 065 - 061 - 062 - 065 -	0.91	0.119 3.19 3.30 4.46 6.77 10.92 -5.77 -4.38 -6.79 -6.792 -1.08	0.039 .075 .123 .282 .183 .518 .622 .192 .263 .192 .610 .056 .126	0.0079 0.0079 0.0089 0.0081 0.	- 0.005 - 0.003 - 0.003 - 0.005 - 0.00	1.20	-2.20 -3.31 -6.67 -5.31 2.23 4.49 6.68 -5.00 1.01 -1.0	-0.141 -216 -226 -236 -0.05 -0	0.0113 .0172 .0279 .0336 .0069 .0131 .0203 .0297 .0783 .0930 .0132 .0304 .0304 .0304 .0304	0.019 .031 .066 .009 .046 .051 .051 .050 .051	1.40	-1.04 -2.12 -3.19 -4.46 -7.56 -1.03 -2.10 -3.17 -4.35 -1.23 -6.35 12.11 3.21 3.21 3.21 3.21	- 0.056 - 1.25 - 1.97 - 20 - 20 - 1.07 - 1.66 - 22 - 1.33 - 1.07 - 1.66 - 23 - 1.07 - 1.66 - 23 - 1.07 - 1.05 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23	. 624 . 625 . 626 . 626 . 625 . 625	0.011 .030 .048 .057 .104 .011 .026 .041 .027 .085 .085 .085 .085 .085	1.70	6.70 -1.02 -1.02 -1.02 -1.18 -6.86 -6.37 -6.30 -1.00 -	018 042 091 139 356 438 273 438 28	0.0767 .0122 .0135 .0136 .0396 .0396 .0574 .0123 .0136 .0139 .0156 .0139 .0433 .0533	-0.11 8.58 8.58 8.58 8.58 8.58 8.58 8.58 8

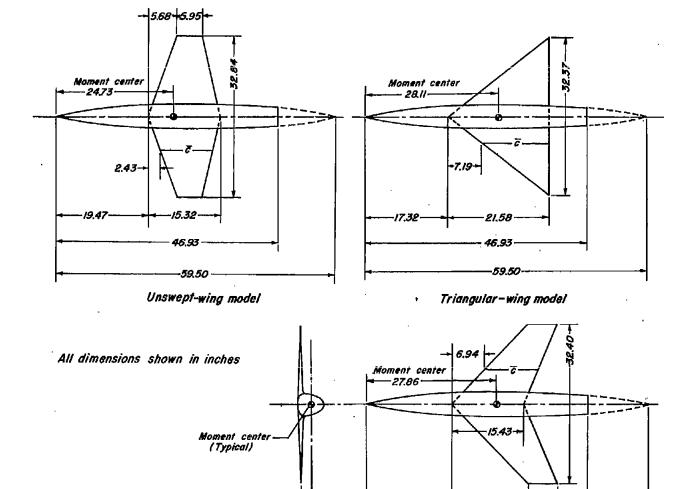
PA TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY


Figure I.—Plan views and a typical front view of the models.

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Swept - back - wing model



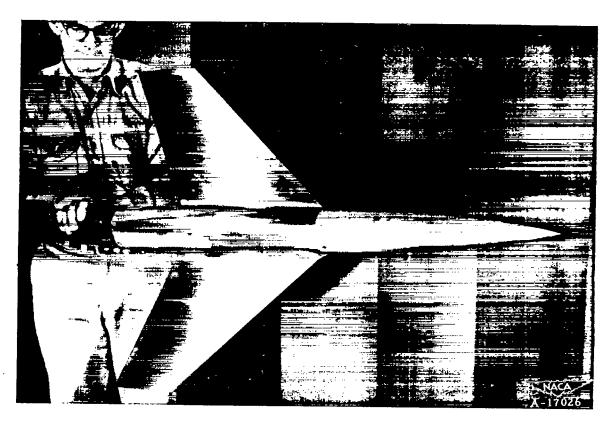
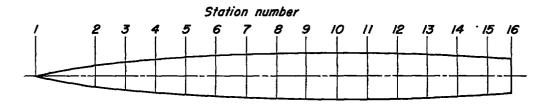
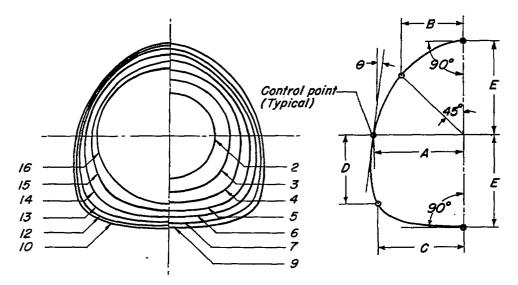


Figure 2.- Photograph of the swept-back wing model.





(a) Side view of body.



(b) Various sections of body

(c) Typical non circular cross-section

Sta. No.	Body Sta.	A	В	С	ם	E	в
1 2	0 5.950	-	sular ir		- r=1.	706	00
3	8.925	1.44	1.03	1.11	1.07	1.436	19-24
5	11.900 14.875	1.69	1.17	1.39	1.29	1.018	70-15. 50-18.
7 8	17.850 20.825	2.03	1.34	1.77	1.63 1.73	2,215	5°-36' 70
9 1	23.800 26.775	2.17	1.47	2.02	1.77	2.362	4444444
10	29.750 32.725	2.23	1.52	2.11	1.78	2.380 2.362	7°
12 13	35.700 : 38.675	2.17	1.49	2.03	1.74	2.215	70
14 15	41.650 44.625	2.00	1.40	1.69	1.59	2.088 1.918	14°-40' /
16	46.933		ular ir	shape,	r = 1.	750	20-201

All dimensions shown in inches unless otherwise noted.

NACA_

(d) Table listing the location of control points.

Figure 3. – Geometric characteristics of the body of the present investigation.



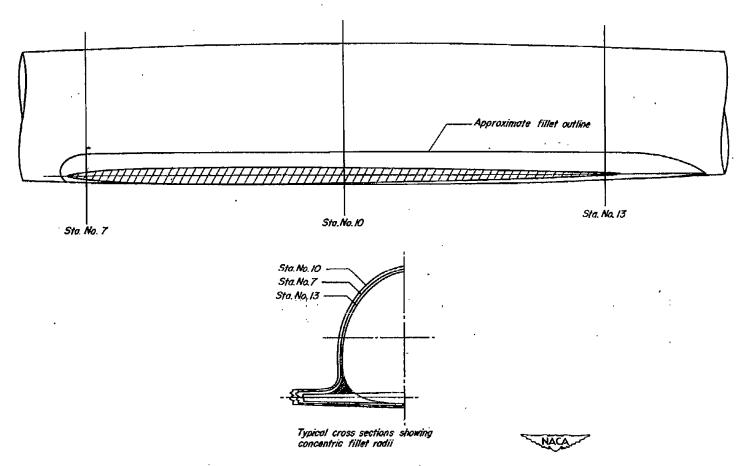


Figure 4.—Sections of the triangular-wing model showing the type of fillet.

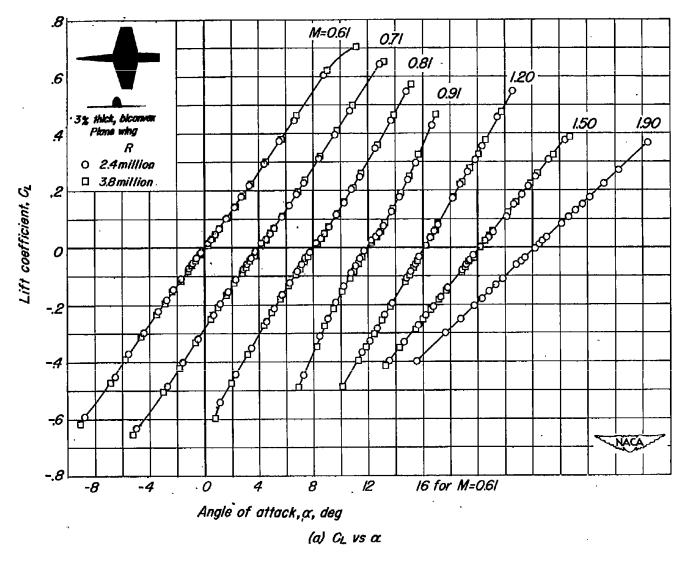
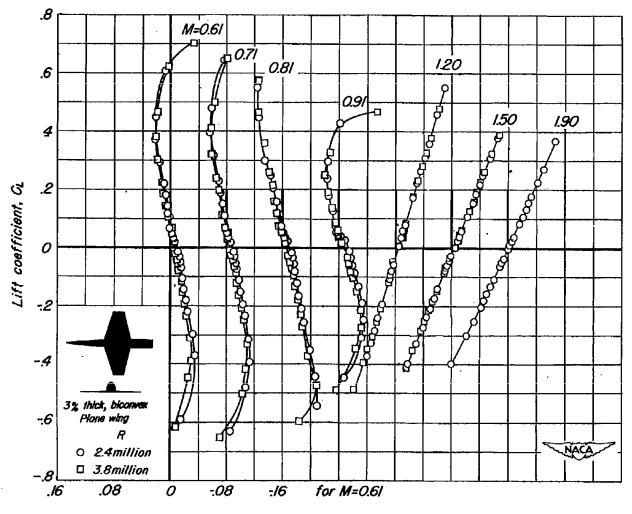


Figure 5.—The variation of the aerodynamic characteristics of the unswept—wing model with lift coefficient at various Mach numbers.



Pitching-moment coefficient, Cm

(b) C_L vs C_m Figure 5.-Continued.

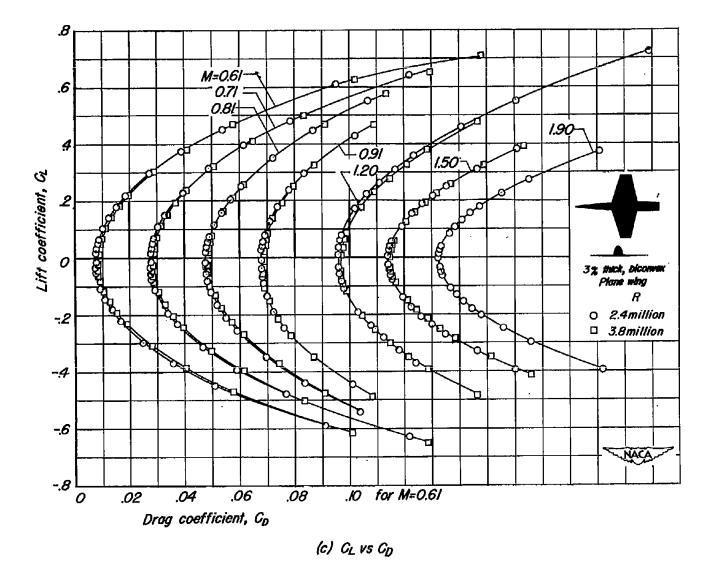
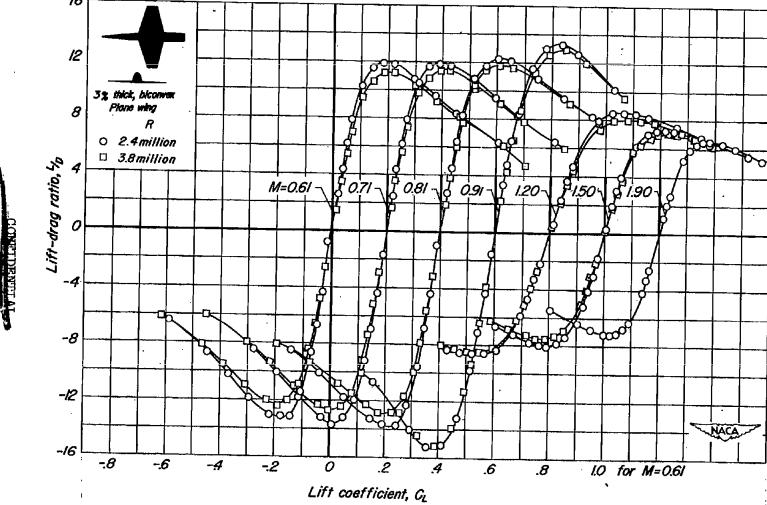


Figure 5.-Continued.



NACA RM A52L15e



(d) L/D VS CL

Figure 5.-Concluded.

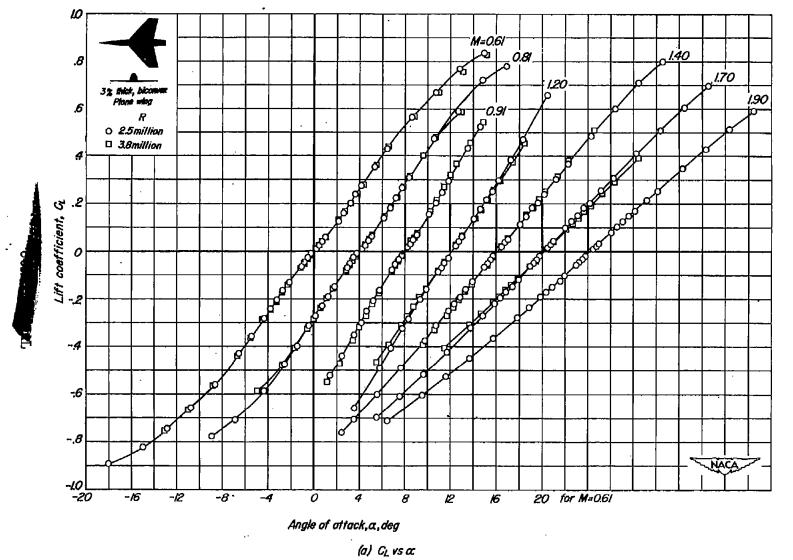
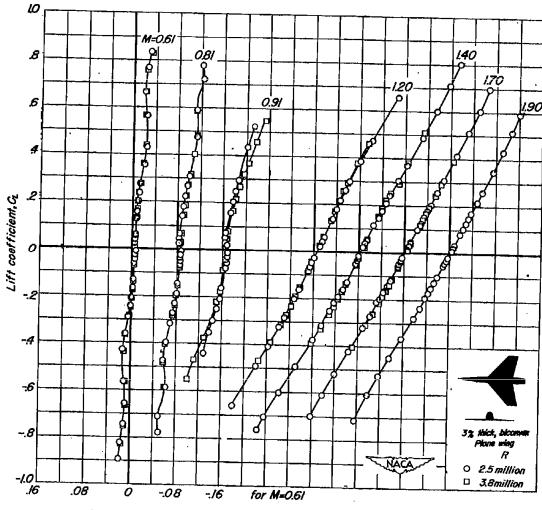


Figure 6.-The variation of the aerodynamic, characteristics of the swept-back-wing model with lift coefficient at various Mach numbers.



Pitching-moment coefficient, Cm

(b) GL VS Cm

Figure 6.-Continued.

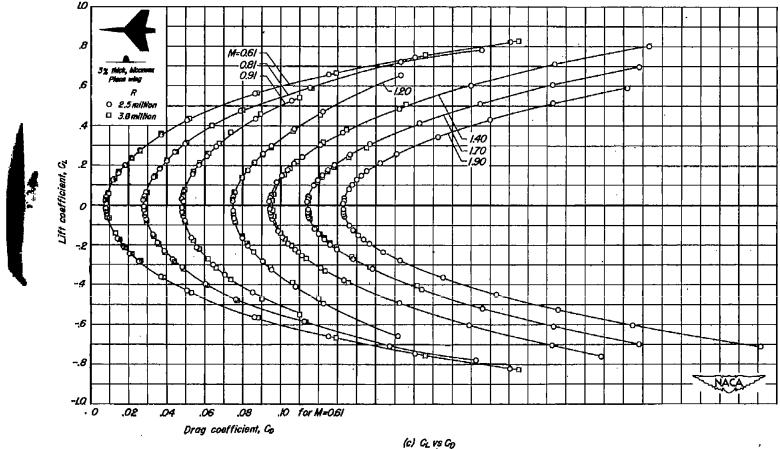


Figure 6.- Continued.

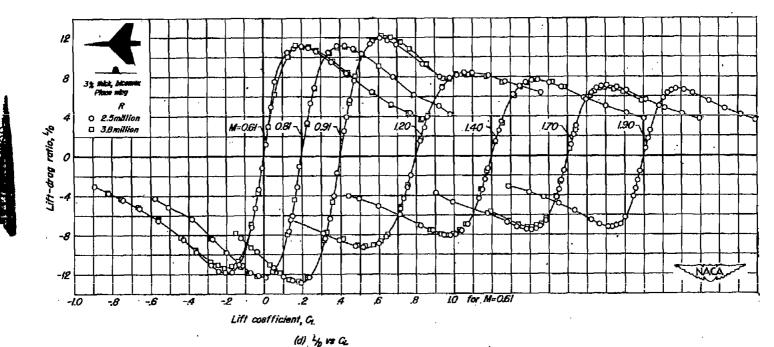


Figure 6.-Concluded.

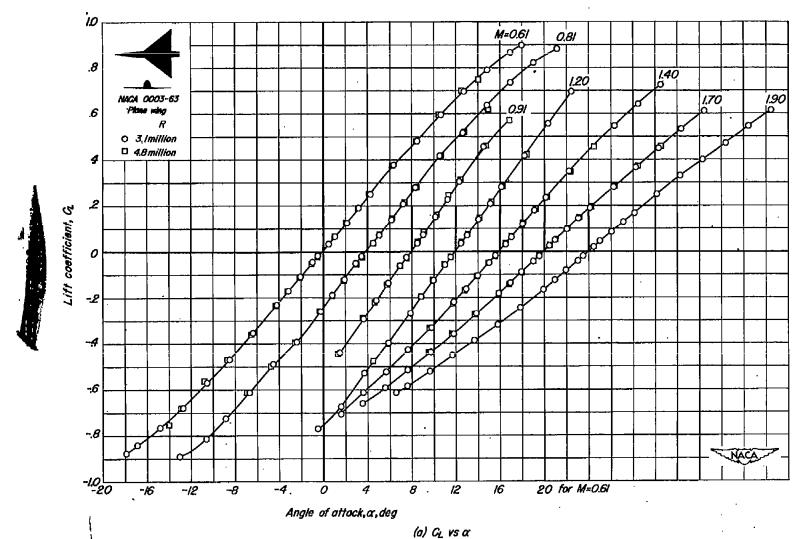
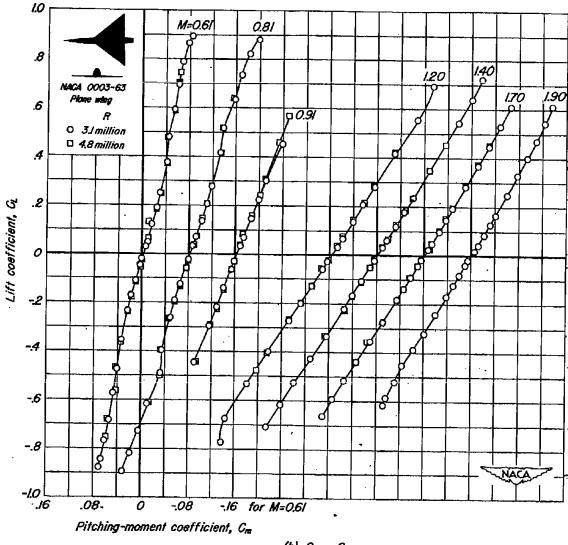


Figure 7.-The variation of the aerodynamic characteristics of the triangular wing model with lift coefficient at various Mach numbers.



(b) G_L vs G_m Figure 7.-Continued.

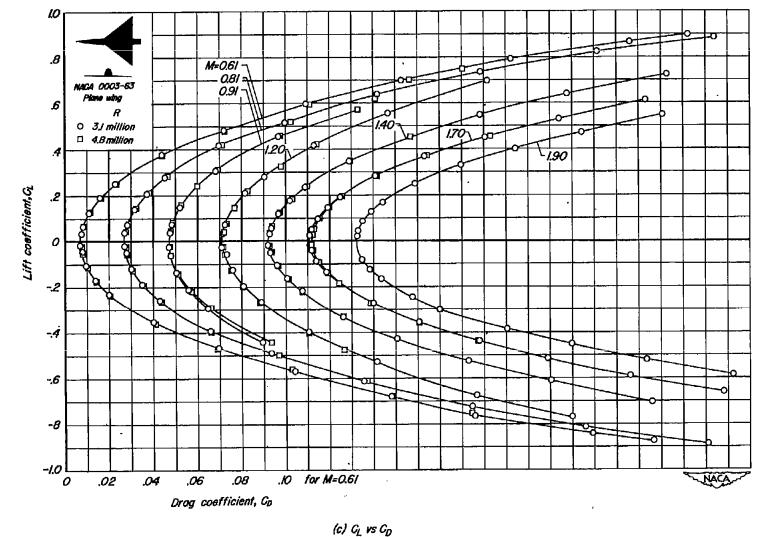
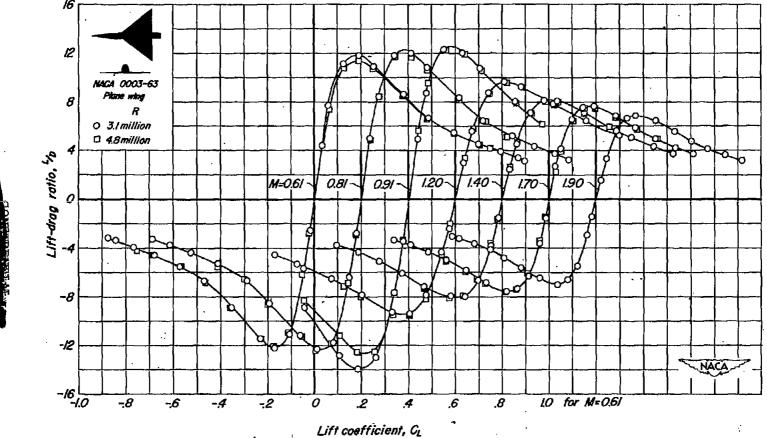


Figure 7.-Continued



(d) 4₀ vs G_L

Figure 7.-Concluded.

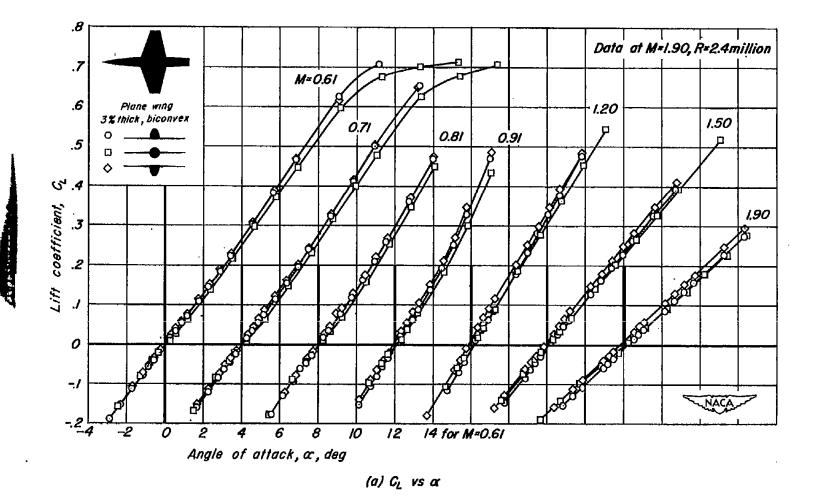


Figure 8.-The variation of the aerodynamic characteristics with lift coefficient for three vertical positions of the unswept wing at various Mach numbers. Reynolds number, 3.8 million.

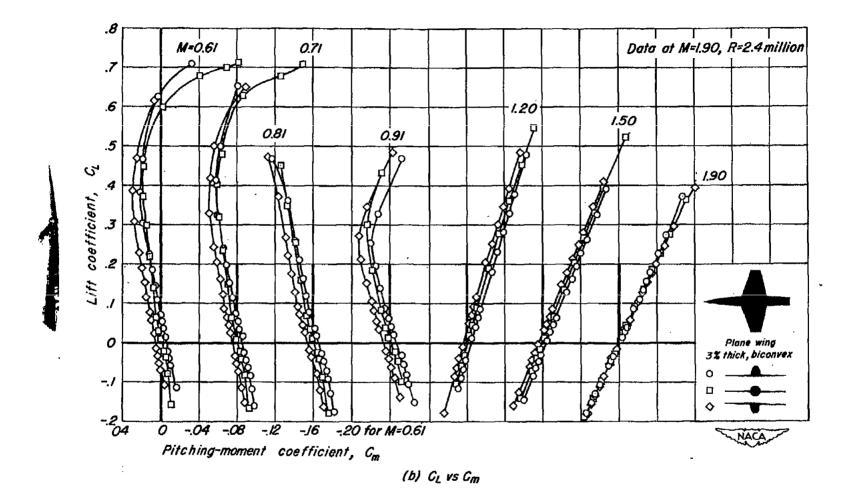


Figure 8.- Continued.

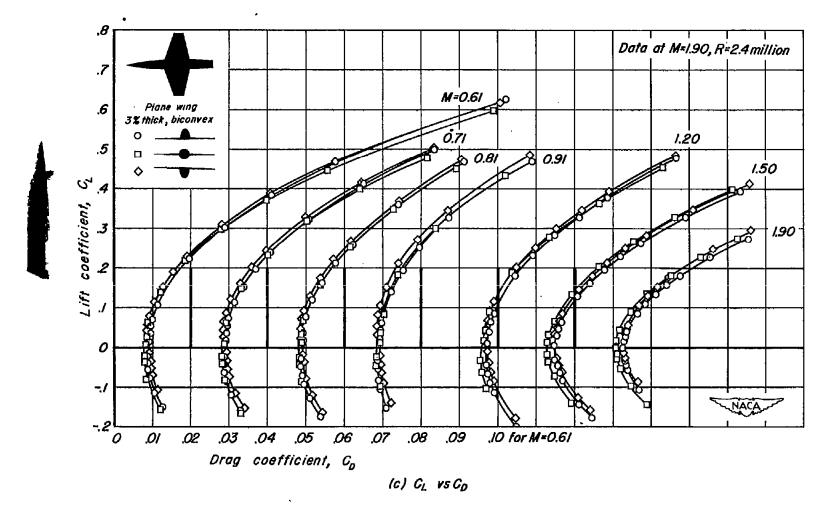


Figure 8 - Continued.



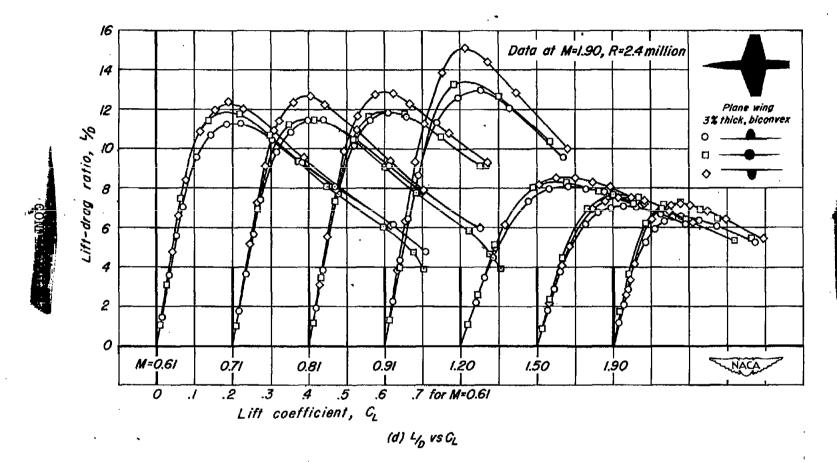


Figure 8.-Concluded.

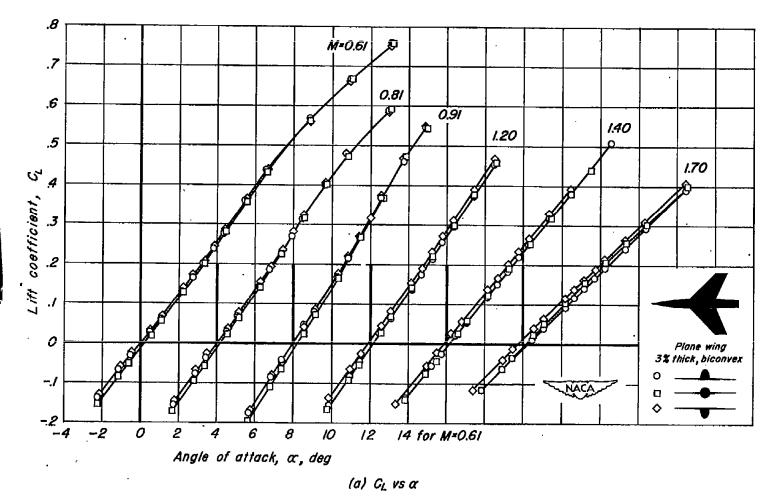


Figure 9.—The variation of the aerodynamic characteristics with lift coefficient for three vertical positions of the swept-back wing at various Mach numbers. Reynolds number, 3.8 million

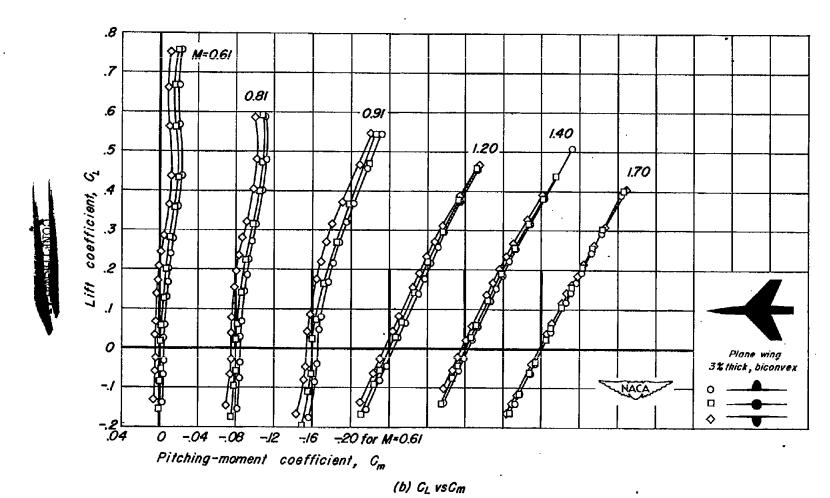
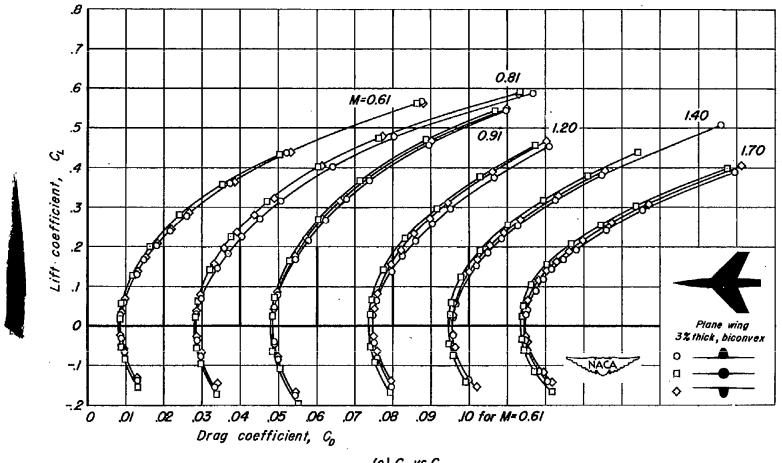


Figure 9.- Continued.



(c) CL VS CD

Figure 9.- Continued.

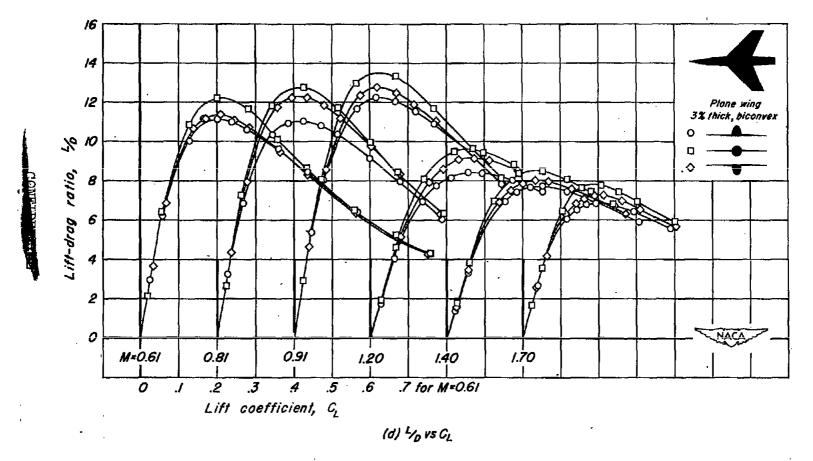
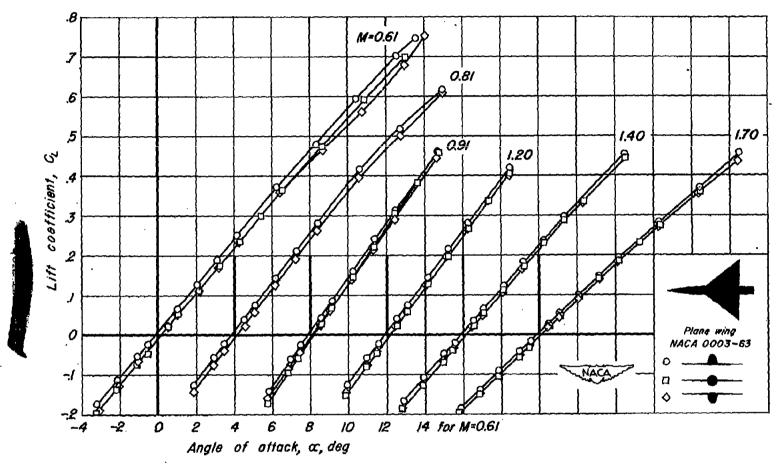


Figure 9.- Concluded.



(a) CL vs a

Figure 10.-The variation of the aerodynamic characteristics with lift coefficient for three vertical positions of the triangular wing at various Mach numbers. Reynolds number 4.8 million.

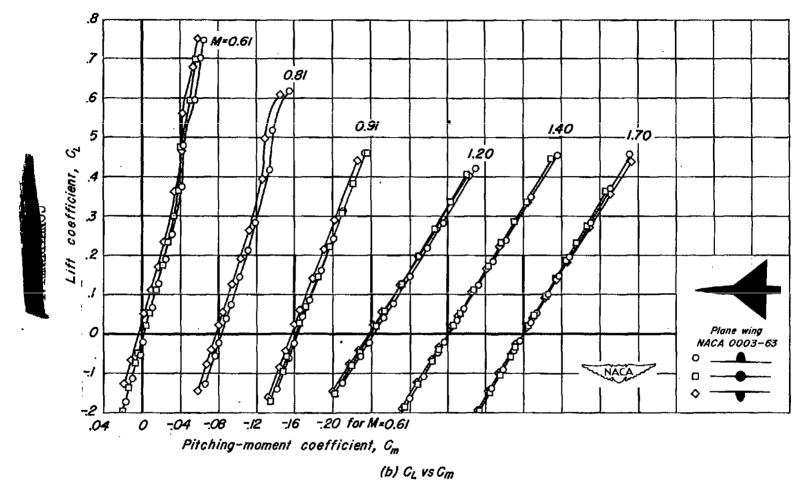
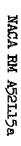


Figure 10.- Continued.



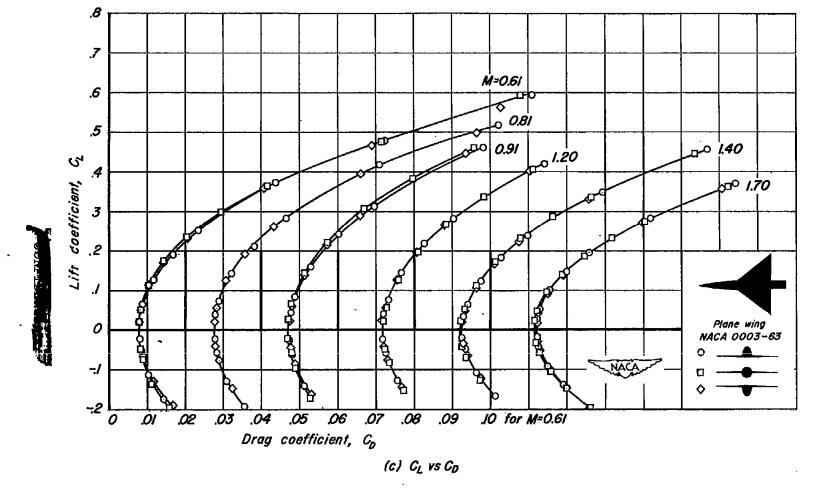


Figure 10.- Continued.



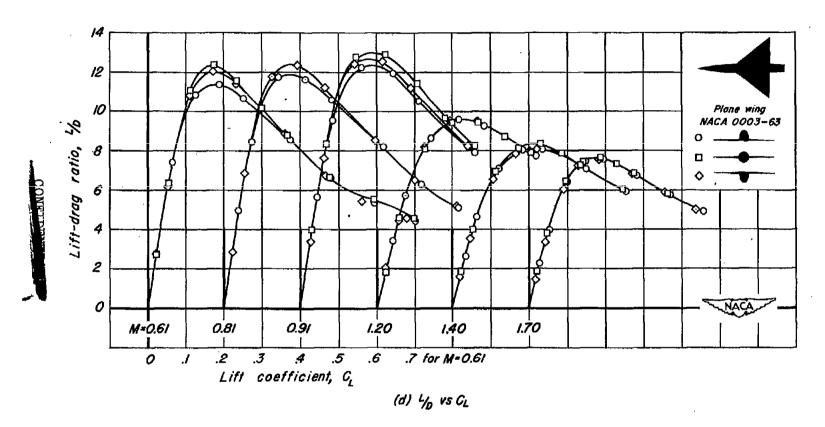


Figure IO. - Concluded.

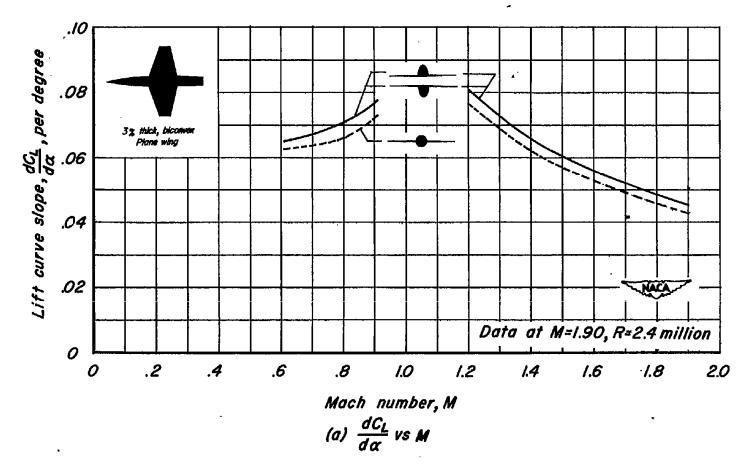


Figure 11.—Summary of the aerodynamic characteristics as a function of Mach number for three vertical positions of the unswept wing. Reynolds number, 3.8 million.

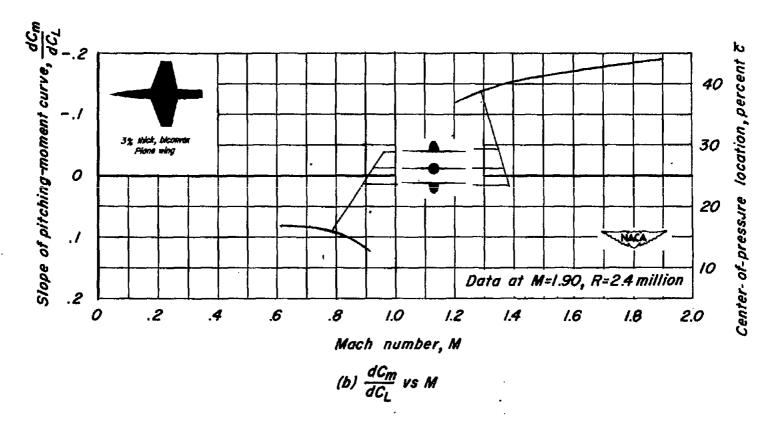


Figure 11.- Continued.

Figure II.-Continued.

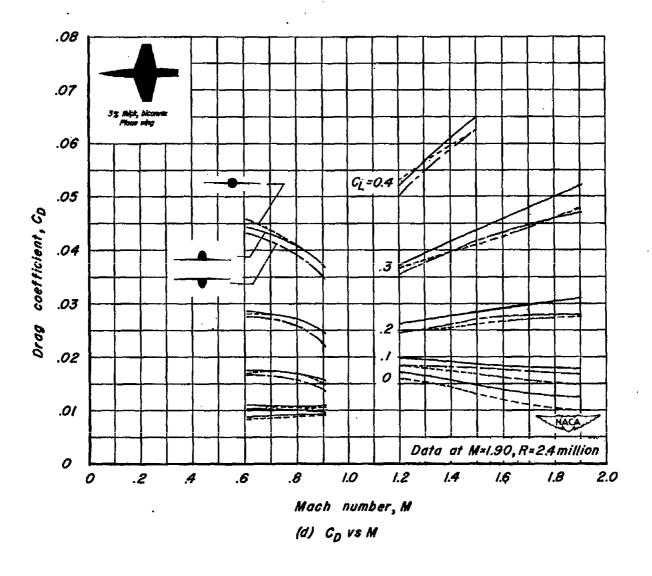


Figure 11. - Concluded.

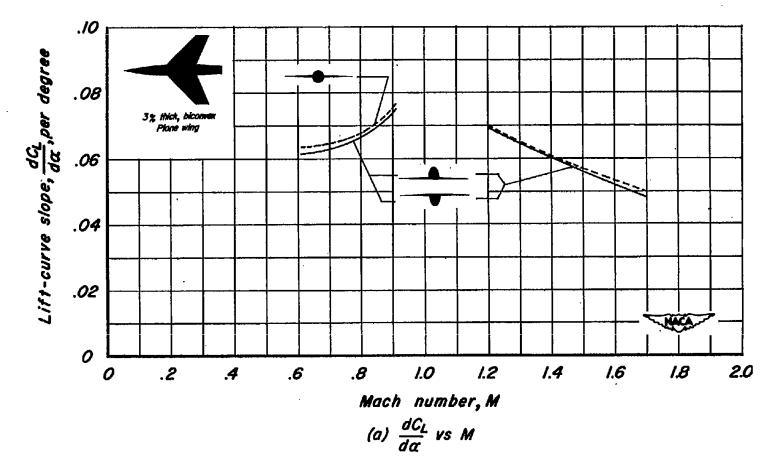


Figure 12.—Summary of the aerodynamic characteristics as a function of Mach number for three vertical positions of the swept-back wing. Reynolds number, 3.8 million.

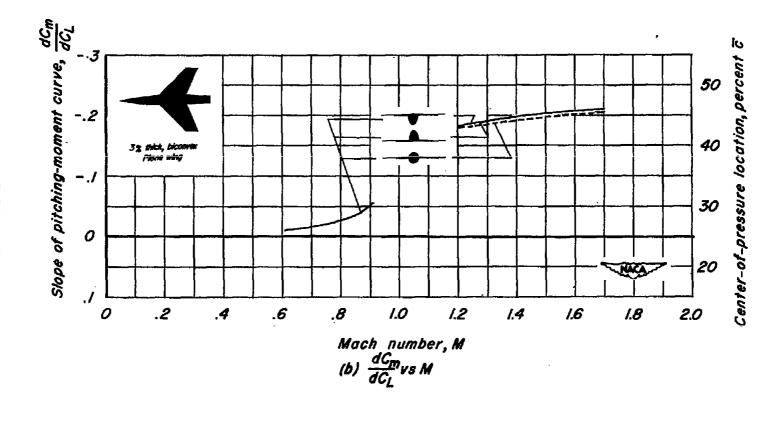


Figure 12.-Continued.

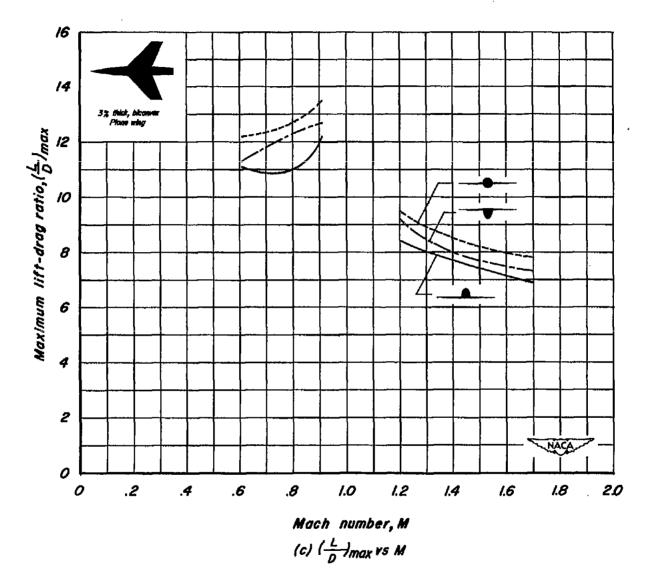


Figure 12.-Continued.

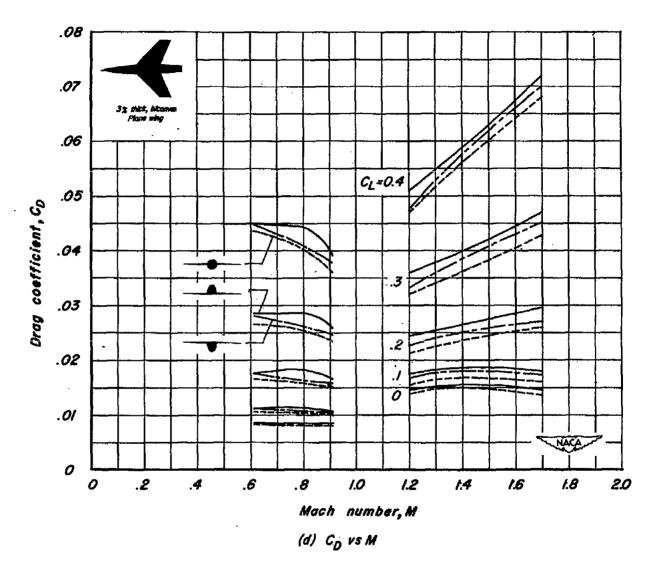


Figure 12.-Concluded

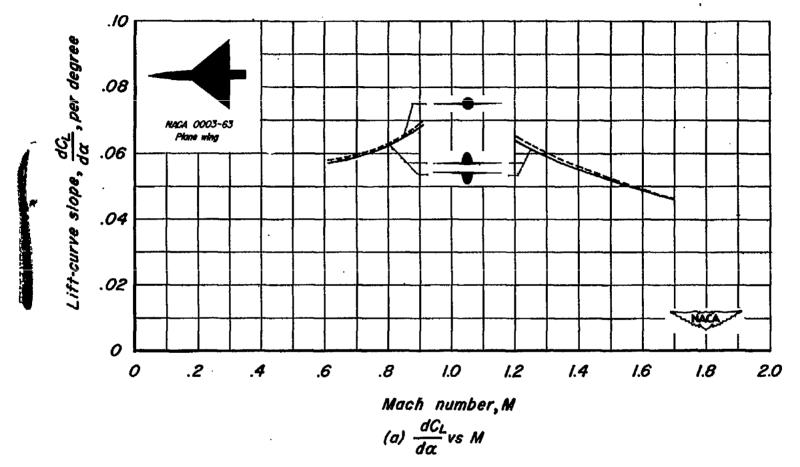


Figure 13.-Summary of the aerodynamic characteristics as a function of Mach number for three vertical positions of the triangular wing. Reynolds number, 4.8 million.

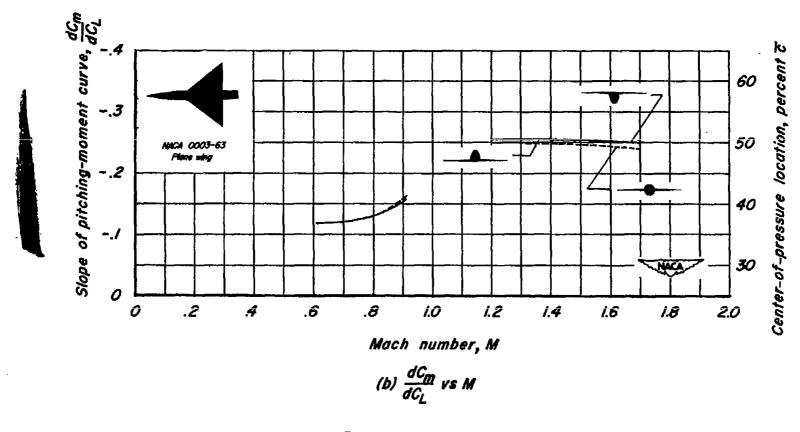


Figure 13.-Continued-

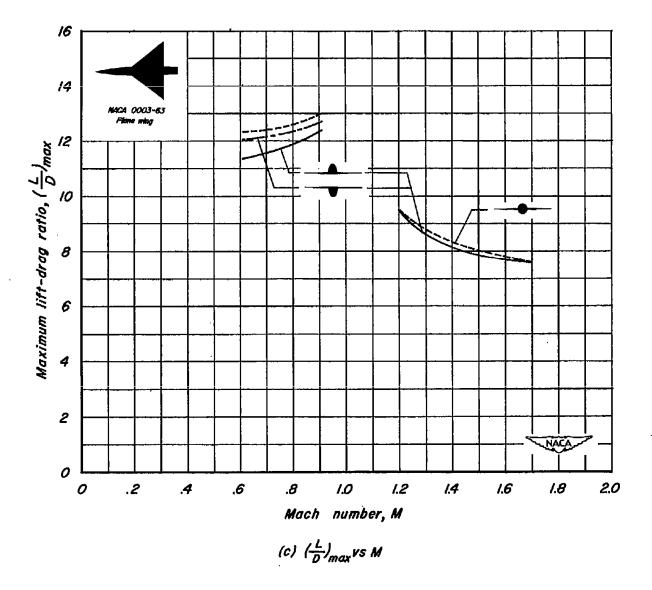


Figure 13. - Continued.



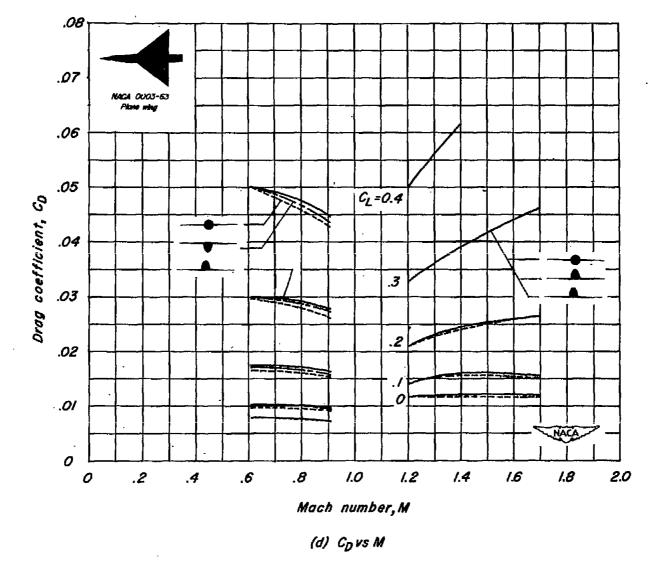


Figure 13.- Concluded.

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